

The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE HUSBAND'S WARNING.

A LOVINGLYE SACHEL.

A wicked man over a wretched plight
Came to the door of a house one night,
And began to say,
But all you will be lucky as a mouse,
For the master's master that liv'd in the house,
Was taking a nap.He was drumming poor wretched an ugly fellow,
And poor wretched all the cellar,
He was drumming upon steel,
And then he thought that he lost his head,
And then he fell in over all dead,
And willy-o-willy-o.When he awoke he was frightened badly,
And his spirit and eye were dimmed badly,
A pitiful case,
He was rankled, and rankled worse than before,
When he heard a noise at the outer door,
And stepped again.For he did thought had an awful place,
When from the board floor there,
Aa a kick-up—kick-up,
Came out and out from the grubby floor,
Who was fumble his passage up out of the cell,
Toss the sum of the house with his two mites,
Was having a kick-up.He had run to a sponge and sponge house,
And finding that now to the door would come,
Was scolding—scolding,
He had waddled so long in a yester-day ditch,
He had past in the night very well for a while,
Or a wandering gill.With his collar unbent and his bone down to heel,
And his countenance paler than rye meal,
And his eyes were red,
He began to make away at the ditch,
And the gill turned him a bromine match,
When he saw his head.As he staggered waddled at the door,
And fell down flat as my hand on the door,
And began to cry,
Over either he kick'd—my turkey—my dear,
You must be aghast for you're nothing to fear,
It's only but 1.But the shirk'd poor soul, and then she shirk'd,
And went into his house when was taunted,
With such a dash,
That she never was afterwards seen to smile,
But stay'd a poor misfortune a smile,
Until she died.FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
SONG.On a beautiful morning in July,
When the red breasted robin and yellow bird did,
Were singing their sweet love truly,
In the meadows and woodlands were spangled with dew,
A beautiful maiden.With wild flowers laden,
Right lightly, as soft the fresh nephry did fan her
Her hair, on the banks of the bright Susquehanna.The name of this maiden was Sally,
In the name of her flower never could tell,
Such thoughts of this rose of the valley,
Lips through my breast in sweet tumult to swell.Each beautiful feature,
The fairest in nature,
Waiting'd with pure light for the sun morn could see her,
The ro'd on the banks of the bright Susquehanna.But what were the exquisite graces,
That fashioned the charms of her boun and air,
Compared to the soul that fares,
Mid eloquence through every look of this fair.In silence soft speaking,
As the moon when breaking,
Bright, pure in the blue sky—Oh such was the manner,
Of the maid on the banks of the bright Susquehanna.The sun uprose in mid splendor,
And the birds and the flowers seem'd all breathing bliss,
Then when she smile'd and so tender,
I never felt such goal soothng transparent as this.When she kindly did view me,
And gave her heart to me,
And this wad above as in Heaven wrought banner,
Holding happy the banks of the bright Susquehanna.FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
TO —Tis now I feel the pain of heart
Begit with strong affection's chain;
And scarce can let your step depart,
Unless to say we meet again.Oh! happy years of innocence and joy,
When pleasure smil'd upon the careless boy;
How have ye swiftly fled, to leave behind,
Burrow'd dark clouds, and misery's hollow wind.Alas! a thousand treasured scenes,
Upon me rush, before me glow,
And then the sad thought intervenes,
That all is vanity below!Farewell! my friend, we now must part,
Who have so long together smil'd,
Let not a cloud come o'er your heart,
Unless it be by hope he guid'd.

VALMONT.

BY A CASHMERICIAN INDIAN.

When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oh shall glimmering hope expire,
Oh shall warred love retire,
Oh shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again?Though in distant lands we sigh,
Pash'd beneath a hostile sky,
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still in fancy's rich domain,
We shall we three meet again.When around the youthful pine,
When shall creep and ivy twine,
When our buriash'd locks are grey,
And by many a coil spent day,
May we three meet again.When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
In cold oblivion's shade,
Power, and fame are laid,
And mortal spirits reign,
We shall we three meet again.When around the youthful pine,
When shall creep and ivy twine,
When our buriash'd locks are grey,
And by many a coil spent day,
May we three meet again.When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
In cold oblivion's shade,
Power, and fame are laid,
And mortal spirits reign,
We shall we three meet again.VESP'N NEARABOUT.
SIAM NAVI.Men are like ships upon the main,
Exposed to every gale;
Each passion is a fatal blast
That tears away a sail.Each pleasure is a latent rock,
And life a stormy sea;But whilst our reason holds the helm,
We ride from perils free.Yet oh, when our pilot sleeps,
Or leaves his place so pride;

And then the vessel drives ashore,

Before the foaming tide.

THE MORALIST.

The personal character of the author of the
Christian religion, who "spake as never man spake" and lived as never man lived, is without
new and extraordinary than the religion itself. In
pursuit of this, I can not mean to allude, that he
was born of a virgin, that he fasted forty days,
that he performed a variety of miracles, and after
being buried three days he arose from the
dead; because these accounts will have but little
effect on the minds of unbelievers, who, if they
believe not the religion, will give no credit to the
relation of these facts; but I will prove it from
facts which cannot be disputed. For instance, he
is the only founder of a religion in the history of
mankind which is totally unconnected with all hu-
man policy and government, and therefore totally
unconducive to any worldly purpose whatever;
all others, Mahomet, Nestor, and even Moses,
themselves, blended their religious institutions with
their civil, and by them obtained dominion over
their respective people; but Christ never aimed
at nor would accept any such power; he rejected
every object which all other men pursued, and
made choice of all those which others fly from,
and are afraid of—he refused power, riches, ho-
nors, and pleasure; and eschewed poverty, igno-
rance, torture and death. Many have been the
enthusiasts and impostors, who have endeavored
to impose on the world pretended revelations, and
some of them from pride, obstinacy, or principle,
have gone so far, as to lay down their lives rather
than retreat; but I defy history to show one, who
ever made his own suffering and death a necessary
part of his original plan, and essential to his
mission; this Christ certainly did. As he was
foreordained, declared their necessity, and suffered
endured them. If we seriously consider his
divine lessons, the perfect precepts, the moral
discourses, and the consistent conduct of this
wonderful person, we cannot possibly suppose
that he could have been either an ideal or a mad-
man; and yet, if he was not what he pretended to
be, he can be considered in no other light; and
even under this character he would deserve some
attention, because of his sublime and rational
insanity, there is no other instance in the history
of mankind.

TALES OF THE DEEP.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE STORM.—(CONTINUED.)

A few days previous to our sailing from Guadalupe, an interesting and fine looking young gentleman came down on the wharf, and after a few
enquiries, engaged passage for himself and two
females. They were his mother and sister. He
had come from one of the eastern States, on hearing
of the death of his father who was a respectable
merchant on the island, for the purpose of convey-
ing them to the North. We did not see them
until the morning of our intended departure, when
they came on board, and then the amiable, mild
deportment of our fair passengers, the pensive
but dignified appearance of the mother, and above
all, the grace, beauty and tenderness, that shone
in the youthful countenance of the daughter, in-
spired us all with high anticipations of an agree-
able and happy voyage—and a man on board, I
am convinced, but left a secret emotion of plea-
sure and satisfaction at holding this addition to
our number; indeed, I thought the countenance of
every man, even of the most hardy weather-beaten
seaman on board, glowed with unusual animation,
as the mother was handed on deck, followed by
the tiny footsteps of her lovely daughter, the fair,
the accomplished, but still unhappy Maria.We immediately got under way and proceeded
to sea—it was a most beautiful forenoon, the pure
and elastic atmosphere so peculiar to most of the
West India Islands, was heightened by the bright
beams of the sun, which gave a delightful brilliancy
and clearness to every object, and the sur-
rounding scenery was rendered extremely pic-
turesque, by the white foam that wreathed along
the irregular shores, dividing as with a line of snow
the blue sea from the land, the smoothness of the
long glassy swell occasionally broken by the round
back of the playful dolphins, as they came up
spinning and rippling along the surface of the wa-
ter; and the bright azure sky, without a speck to
be seen except a few fleecy clouds, floating along
like beds of down through a sea of molten silver,
or now and then the broad white wing of the sea-
gull, skimming along in slow extended circles,
and sometimes dipping in the waves.We had a fine breeze, which glided us gently
from the land, and the highest hills soon became
less visible to the eyes that were watching them,
till they gradually faded away and became entirely
lost in the blue distance.—A heavy sigh stole
from the bosom of the mother, as the last speck
disappeared in the horizon, and I beheld a tear
stain down her cheek, while Maria covered her
face in the bosom of her mother and wept. That
island held many that were dear to them, many
hearts that were breathing with sincere affection
for them, and Maria felt there was one that was
nearer as the ocean was spreading wider between
them—and there too they had left the ashes of a
husband, of a father, they had left him to repose
beneath the white marble which had oft times
been dewed with their tears, but which in future
should only be bathed with the evening and morn-
ing dews of the star in heaven, for they expected
never to return to that island—they had bade it,
and with heavy hearts, an eternal farewell.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TIPPLERS.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard,
for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener
and more thirsty you will be.If you seek to prevent your friends from raising
you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defile
all their efforts.If you wish to effectually counteract your own
attempts to do well, be a drunkard, and you will not
be disappointed.If you wish to repel the endeavours of the whole
human race to raise you to character, credit and
prosperity, be a drunkard, and you will most as-
suredly triumph.If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard,
you will soon be ragged and penniless.If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard,
and for that will consume the means of their sup-
port.If you would be imposed upon by knaves, be a
drunkard, for that will make their task easy.If you wish to be rubbed, be a drunkard, which
will enable the thief to do it with more safety.If you wish to blunt your senses, be a drunkard,
and you will soon lose your understanding.If you wish to unfit yourself for rational inter-
course, be a drunkard, for that will render you
wholly unfit for it.If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a drunkard,
that being a sure mode of destruction.If you would expose both your folly and secrets,
be a drunkard, and they will soon run out as
the liquor runs in.If you think you are too strong, be a drunkard,
though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still in fancy's rich domain,
We shall we three meet again.If you would get rid of your money without
knowing how, be a drunkard, and it will vanish
ininstinctively.If you would have no resource when past in-
hour, be a drunkard, and you will be unable to
provide any.If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard,
and you will be avoided as infectious.If you would wish to be despised by your chil-
dren, be a drunkard, and they will study to forget
that such a one was their father.If you wish to be wretched here and most miser-
able hereafter, be a drunkard, for you must cer-
tainly will be.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PIRATE.—(CONTINUED.)

"Thou art my son—my son—whom I have
loved with all the doings of a tender fa-
ther—whom next to me—no—no—I have idolized
the most—whom I have loved in my heart of
hearts—to whom I have never breathed a syllable
of harshness. Ah! William behold me here—
here on this vessel's deck, and in the presence of
the great I AM, whose all searching eyes reads
the secrets of our bosoms—here on my knees, in
humble supplication, I bend, and wring my hands
to thee—I beg, I implore thee, forsake not hea-
ven—thy country—thy mother, and thy kindred.
Return to the bosom of those who love thee, and
let me not descend in sorrow to the grave. By
these whitened locks, bleached by the frosts of
age, but not stained with dishonor—by these
withered hands, which are now clasped in prayer
to thee—by those seeling tears which flow from
a broken heart—I entreat thee abandon this un-
hallowed life—this pursuit of horror, this mis-
ery, this curse—said a fond father to his son, who
stood before him, hardened with crime, the cap-
tain of a crew of pirates."Arise, old man, although I loathe the human
race, and have registered in Paradise an oath of
vengeance on them, still thou art not so hateful to
my sight. Yet thou art a man—a Christian—and
I abhor—I despise them all. Get thee gone; nor
country—friends—nor thou, can move me from
my course. I am the property of these des-
perate men. I am theirs—recoverably theirs—and
nothing earthly shall sever us. Arise, and hence-
forth stand before me, hardened with crime, the cap-
tain of a crew of pirates."The father viewed his offspring for a moment,
he did not speak, but clasped with passion, his
hands upon the deck.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following is a literal translation of the
Lord's Prayer, as written by Eddington, Bishop of
Lambeth, about the year 700, and which is the
earliest specimen of the Anglo-Saxon language
now extant, viz."Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name; to come thy kingdom; to thine will be done; on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we have also for-
given them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."By a literal translation of this prayer, as rendered
two hundred years after the period above cited,
in the only material alteration that appears to have
taken place is the omission of the sentence, "We have also for-
given them that trespass against us."About the year 1160, in Henry II's reign, the
Lord's Prayer was translated by Pope Adrian IV.,
as follows, and sent into England:

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name;

Thou bring us thy chaff bread,

As in heaven, so on earth.

Evr in yeare been it alone.

That holly bread lateth ey,

Thus send it us this day.

For give us all that we have done

As we for given other man.

Ne let us fall into no foulding.

As shold us fro the lowis thine."

In the reign of Henry III, the Lord's Prayer was
rendered in English, in verse like the former, but
differing in a trifling degree.In Richard II's reign the Lord's Prayer was trans-
lated by Wickliffe, in his translation of the New
Testament. It is brought back into prose. The
words "giff us this day our bread," are changed
by "a more other substance." There is a
difference in the Prayer of Henry VII's reign, and
what is singular, the Prayer of both of those per-
iods is more similar to the now observed
than the Prayer of Henry VIII's reign, (1531.)"Our fader lat art in heven, sanctified be thy name,
The kyngdom to ye, the will to be done in earth as it is in heven.

Our day brede us not to us, but forgyve us our deutes,

And forgyve us our trespasses, as we forgyve them that

That us do to us.

And lede us not into tentacyon, but delive

Rely us from evill."

In the reign of Henry IV, the Lord's Prayer was

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In the reign of Henry V, the Lord's Prayer was

WEDDING DRESS.—A pattern of *gros de Malines*, of a barred blue, is worn over the dress, with a highly embroidered border of roses. A blue belt, which is made of a pattern on the right side, unites the dress, by a knot, in the middle, between each shoulder; and a small silk button, the most unrivaled masterpiece, though apparently simple; a blue ribbon, which encircles the waist, fastened in front with a blue buckle. The name chevrons are powdered, but are very full; and the cuff, at the wrist, is bordered by indented antique squares; but they are raised back, which is an improvement. The needles are costly, and are of fine lace, "handyed." A double roll of *Malines* lace surrounds the petticoat. The bonnet is white figured *gros de Vézins*, crowded with a single bouquet of double blue hydrangea, and tied with a barred blue ribbon; a lace or blue organza is worn underneath, and a white gauze veil is thrown in certain disorder over the left side of the bonnet. A gold chain, with a large perspective eye-glass, is liberally adorned with this dress, and a reticule of white gauze *de Vézins*. Half bows of corded silk,

of a barrel bim, and transmuted his glore.
Evans Dime—wore of blue, over a clip of lavender-colored satin, with white silk ornaments as decorations. Around the border, divided by narrow partitions of an oblong form, and art, is rather formalizing, the here, one narrow bunch of double reds. The coverage is of lavender-colored satin, unbordered round the border part of the blouse, patches of white lace, on beribboned with bows, another satin blouse, and one in capuchinette. The sleeves are short, and are also of lavender-colored satin, unbordered with pearls, and finished by a sprig of blue bird bling. The lime streaks of lavender, on colored bird gowns, largely decorated with pearls, and finished with four infant wings, are on the same reversible article, the blouse, and in front, a ringlet over the head, and a small sprig of lavender. A small collar by the high, and a small bow in the display. Her that wears it, is a very good bird, a sprig of blackberry, of lavender, pearls, green, and diamonds. A small sprig of lavender, and a bow to the girl.

The distinguished naturalist, Ernest de Schauensee, of Tucumán, arrived at Maracaibo, by the 22d ult. He is a doctor, it is said, of introducing into the United States the civilization of the South American continent, called the *Argentina*. The name of this physician, however, will yield a brief similar to the present, but much less learned. He is extremely partial to the pelicans, more than three species, and an easy of digestion, that it is stated, in South America to give it to convalescents with entire stomachs. This rest applies to the men, and nearly the majority of human beings.

The number of the *Capitoline* is 100. The following article is the *Portrait* of a large sum of \$1,000. The *Portrait* of *Pietro Cambio*, the author being an *original* specimen of *monumental* *antique* art, represented in *patterns* of rare and *beautiful* *figures* and *heads*, with *broad* *border* of *bold* *engraving*, and *various* *colorful* and *uncommon* *marble*, *bordered* with *variegated* *marble*. It is mounted on a *superbly* *carved* *frame* of *wood*, *about* 2 *feet* *long* and 4 *feet* *wide*. This piece of furniture was formerly in the *Borghese* *Palace*.

... a young English traveller who was in the stage stopped by robbers, all the passengers were plundered the robbers to free. While they were plundering the stage the English traveller requested the robbers to give him the favour to untie his hands, which they did when he drew from his pocket a bank account and began sketching the names of the passengers, him, in the no small astonishment of the robbers, who, observing his skill, untied him, and gave him the money he had in his pocket.

A book which may be considered the most valuable of Washington's political papers is the *Journal of the Debates in the Convention of 1787*, which was published in 1801, and which is now in the possession of the Library of Congress.

of worship. In London, besides, a *new* committee was formed by making the best church, for a *second* church, a new home for

Mr. W. H. Seward, of New York, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to appoint a special messenger to stop the Conventions of the States to elect members of the House of Representatives, to Congress, and chairman of the Senate, and Vice President, uniform, and on that, in an event, the Vice President and Vice President may be chosen by the House of Representatives. We are glad to see a man thus early turning their attention to an important subject.

~~—~~ was last week discovered in the town of

Wadsworth, on the N. E. on Gilbert
Island, by a young man who was crossing
one of the most elevated points of land in that
region, led to the name of "monkey island".

... he was led to the spot by smoke which ascended directly from the ground. The cave is on the side of the hill; its bottom is a solid rock, which are about 6 by 8 feet. The sides are built up with logs and stones. It is covered with brush, leaves and grass. More than 200

with brush, leaves and dirt. More than 200 persons have visited it. But no one can tell who is the architect, or what is the object of this rude habitation.

FROM BRAZIL.—Information is received by the *Living Age* arrived at New York, which let *Bolsa* on the 18th of October, that there was great rejoicing at that place on the 12th, when the government of the Emperor was formally acknowledged, and that Province was admitted as part of the Empire of Brazil. At day-light a salute of guns was fired at the battery, and the ships in harbour returned the same number. This created alarm to the Portuguese remaining in the city, fearing some excesses might be committed by the soldiers; but perfect order was kept, and in the evening the city was handsomely illuminated.

desired the money to be counted, and proper receipts drawn out, certifying that he received the money from the Duke of Montrose's agent, as the duke's property, the tenants having paid their rents, so that no after demand could be made on them on account of this transaction; and finding that some of the people had not obtained receipts, he desired the factor to grant them immediately, "to show his grace," said he, "that it is from him I take the money, and not from these honest men who have paid him." After the whole was concluded he ordered supper, saying, that as he had got the purse, it was proper he should pay the bill; and after they had drunk heartily together for several hours, he called his billie to produce his dice, and lay it naked on the table. Kilkenny was then sworn that he would not move, nor direct any one else to move from that spot for an hour after the departure of Macgregor, who then cautioned him—"If you break your oath, you know what you are to expect in the next world, and in this," pointing to his dirk. He then walked away, and was beyond pursuit before the hour expired.

Another exploit, somewhat similar, is narrated by our author but at too great length for us to present a full extract of it.

An officer, with forty soldiers, was despatched from one of the garrisons in the low countries, with directions to apprehend Macgregor, on account of this war which he thus carried on against Montrose. The movements of this party were watched by Macgregor much sooner than they were aware of. They proceeded in Tayndrum, in Breadalbane, in the immediate neighbourhood of which Macgregor's party happened at that time to be. He himself assumed the disguise of a beggar, and went to the inn at Tayndrum, where the officer and his party were quartered. He walked into the kitchen in this disguise, and sat down among the soldiers. They soon found the beggar to be a lively garrulous fellow, and a very bad subject for some practical jokes which they attempted to put upon him. He pretended great anger, and threatened to inform Rob Roy of the conduct towards him, who was but a poor harmless fellow. They immediately asked what he knew of Rob Roy, and where that person was. The beggar said he knew him well, and also knew where he then was. Of this the sergeant of the party informed the officer, who sending for the beggar, engaged him to conduct himself and his party to Crieff, where he said Rob Roy and his men then were: their arms being lodged in one house, while they themselves were sitting in another; so that it was expected they would fall an easy prey. He told them, besides, that Rob Roy was on very friendly and intimate terms with him, sometimes placing him at the head of his table, and "when it is dark," he said in the officer, "I shall go forward, you will follow in half an hour, and when near the house, rush on, place your men at the back of the house ready to seize on the arms of the Highlanders, while you shall go round to the front with the sergeant and two men, walk in, and call out that the whole are your prisoners; and don't be surprised although you see me at the head of the company." Accordingly, when it was dark, the beggar went forward, and the officer with his party followed at the appointed time. It is said, indeed, that the beggar and the soldiers went part of the way together; and that in their way they had to ford a rapid river, where the soldiers asked their merry friend, the beggar, to carry them across. This he did, sometimes taking two at a time, and demanding a penny from each for his trouble. The officer going to the house in due time after the beggar, rushed in, accompanied by the sergeant and three soldiers. They had scarce time to look to the end of the table, where they saw the beggar standing, when the door was shut, and they were instantly seized by two armed men on each side, and pinioned. They were threatened with instant death if they uttered the least cry. The beggar then went out, and called in the rest of the party, two and two, who were all seized in the same manner. Having been disarmed, they were placed under a strong guard till the morning; when, after a plentiful breakfast, they were released, on taking an oath, on the dock (before the same man called the Balie, who is mentioned in the preceding story,) to return immediately to their garrison, without making any further attempt at this time. Their arms and ammunition were kept by Rob Roy to make their promise sure, and as being the lawful prize of war.

The same officer was afterwards sent against Rob Roy to retrieve his former mishap; but was again, through the skill and activity of this extraordinary man, taken prisoner with his party, and the whole of them deprived of their arms. All this seems very strange, when we consider that it was actually done within the last century; and at a time when the government had assumed a much greater authority in the Highlands than for many centuries before.

"The truth is," as our author observes, "the thing could not have happened had it not been for the peculiarity of the man's character; for with all his lawless apathies, and unremitting acts of vengeance and robbery against the Montrose family, he had not an enemy in the country beyond the sphere of their influence." He never hurt, or meddled with the property of a poor man; and, as I have stated, was always careful that his great enemy should be the principal and the only sufferer. Had it been otherwise, it was impossible that, notwithstanding all his enterprise, address, intrepidity, and vigilance, he could have long escaped in a populous country, and with a wad of people well qualified to execute any daring exploit; such as a seizure of this man, had they been his enemies and willing to do so. Instead of which he lived socially among them,—gave the education of gentlemen to his sons,—frequented the most populous towns, whether in Edinburgh, Perth, or Glasgow; at the same time displaying a great and masterly address in avoiding or calling for public notice.

European Intelligence.

From late English papers.

The master of a Greek vessel and his crew, as, tonished the inhabitants of Marseilles a short time since, by carrying the cargo of their small vessel, consisting of rice, to the market-places, and distributing it gratis to the poor. It may easily be supposed, that their customers increased hourly when the circumstances were made known; and several other cargoes might have been speedily disposed of on the same terms. These poor men, it seems, were caught in a dreadful storm in the Mediterranean; and having beaten themselves to prayers, according to the forms of the Greek Church, they made a vow to give their cargo to the poor, if Providence should be pleased to spare their vessel and their lives for the sake of their wives and families. The storm abated, and they gained Marseilles in safety, where they rigidly performed their vow. It is to be observed, that the master and crew of a Greek vessel are, all joint owners, in certain proportions, of ship and cargo.

The London Courier says the number of Fish taken in Davis's Straits Whale Fishery, the present year, exceeds any former; a list of fifty two British vessels is given, which had taken nine hundred and sixty-nine whales, and eight other vessels were nearly all full.

The Hon. Miss Manton, of Cheltenham, was lately convicted by the magistrates of a nuisance interdicted by S^t Geo. IV c. 121, sec. 39, by giving brick within one mile and a half of the church of the town.

Safe Mouth.—A snuff maker being lately tried in England for mixing other materials with tobacco, proved that there was not a leaf so used, and so misnamed his adversary!

Bread.—One ounce of fine Flanders thread sold in London for £6; such an ounce lace may be sold for £60, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society of London have upwards of fifty Missionaries employed in the different West India Islands in the instruction of the slaves and free people of colour, in the principles and morals of Christianity. Upwards of 20,000 slaves have been admitted as members of their societies, who regularly attend Divine worship. The number of black and colored children instructed in the Mission Schools is about 8000.

A large cast iron statue of a man has been landed at Waterford, from Dublin, and has been set to be placed upon the middle tower of three towers lately built at Newton Head, the western point of Tramore-Bar, in that county, with the left hand aluminous, and the right extended out, as a warning to vessels to keep off from that dangerous shore.

A circumstance scarcely credible has transpired before the commissioners of government representing Ireland, which casts great light on the state of that unhappy country, and proves that education and literature are not among the causes of its maladies: it is, that in eleven counties there is not a single bookshop's shop? Those who argue that education tends to excite a spirit of discontent and insubordination among the poor, will find it somewhat difficult to apply their theory to the actual state of Ireland. The friends of education, on the contrary, will feel themselves encouraged to renewed zeal and exertion in diffusing this invaluable boon, from every new proof either of the evils which result from its absence, or of the blessings which, when rightly directed, it invariably confers.—*London Christian Observer.*

Nicely constructed Mast.—An English paper says, "the Genius, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Livingston, ordered to sea immediately, to try the newly constructed mast, which consists of a much greater number of pieces than heretofore. A considerable saving is contemplated by this, not only in the original purchase of the timber, but in the events which result from its absence, or of the blessings which, when rightly directed, it invariably confers.—*London Christian Observer.*

Balloons.—The ascent of a balloon now forms a part of the nightly exhibitions of Paris. Every Sunday one or other of the public gardens of that city sends up an aerial voyager. We have not yet heard of any accidents, but their time will come. M. Margat ascended from the garden Beaujon, last Sunday, at half past eight; and after hovering for some time over St. Cloud and Andelys, descended about ten leagues from Paris.

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Riot at Barbadoes.—A letter from Barbadoes, dated October 20th, says:—We have had sad doings here; an attempt of a daring character was made to burn the town last Saturday night; and last evening an infuriated mob of white people attacked and literally leveled to the ground the Methodist Chapel, a large and beautiful brick building, and the Parson (named Shrewsbury) was obliged to fly for his life.

We are sorry to state, that about 7 o'clock last Monday evening, Mr. Peale's elegant Painting, the *Dream of Love*, accidentally took fire from the upsetting of a lamp, and was totally destroyed.—The Painting was exhibiting in a house three doors from the Park Theatre, New York.

The Boston Mail stage, in crossing the river at Albany on the 21st inst. about 3 o'clock, A. M. was, with the four horses attached to it, precipitated backwards into the water from the scow in which they were crossing, by which accident the two wheel horses were drowned. The passengers were saved, but the mail was thoroughly wet and returned to the post office to be dried.

Major General Scott arrived in Washington last week. He is on his way to the West, for which Military Department he exchanges command with Major General Gaines for the next two years.

A party from Milford, Conn. who made an expedition lately against a den of Black Snakes, succeeded in destroying 370.

The Washington Gazette says, great distress is likely to be felt in that city, from the scarcity of fuel. A fall of snow and a sharp frost, has announced the approach of winter, without the usual supply of the article of firewood on the wharves.

Two fellows, supposed to be brothers, although one gave the name of Stornborough and the other Chase, were taken up in Rochester, N. Y. last week, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, as between 2 and 300 dollars in spurious bills of the Geneva and Ontario banks were found upon them. They made several attempts to commit the bills to the flames, but were prevented.

The Wheeling (Ohio) Gazette states that Carpeting far superior in quality to most of the Scotch and Venetian carpeting imported, and equally as handsome, is now made at the Steubenville Woollen Manufactury.

A meeting was held at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 24th inst. and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for an increase of duties on such articles of foreign manufacture as they may deem expedient.

The Synod of Virginia, at their late meeting in Pittsburgh (Oct. 23—25) unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, That the Synod continue to regard the object of the American Colonization Society with the most cordial approbation; and believing that it will produce, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the most important benefits to their country and to the world, do earnestly recommend it to the prayers and contributions of the churches under their care."

The new novel of the Pilot, by the author of the Spy, will soon be issued from the press.

Another Quaker poet, says a foreign magazine, has appeared in England, whose themes, unlike those of Bernard Barton, are those of love and chivalrous deeds. His name is Wiffen, he is Secretary to the Duke of Bedford, and the productions of his muse are spoken of in terms of admiration.

The side cut of the Western Canal opposite the city of Troy is completed. The packet boat Superior, with a party of Trojans on board, passed through and crossed the Hudson to Troy. Two freight boats, with staves and wheat, had also passed through the Troy to unload their cargoes.

On her passage from Barbadoes for Turks Island, the schooner Charles Sidney of Newburyport was boarded, off Porto Rico, by a piratical schooner of about sixty tons and full of men—she was robbed of all her specie, amounting to upwards of five thousand dollars, besides wearing apparel, stores, &c.

A Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic manufactures, has been established in recent report of the State Auditor, amounts to the sum of \$38,146 33 cents. The appropriation, as a fee, to the two courts for the State, Messrs. Clay & Rowan, in the question of the Occupying Claimant's Law, is 6000 dollars in specie, equal to at least 12,000 dollars in K. Stucky currency.

Nearly 13,000 head of cattle have crossed the river Suquianua, on the Columbia Bridge from the westward, through this summer and fall.

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The Trinidad papers, mention the receipt of intelligence from Barbadoes to the 18th of October, at which time martial law was still in force, and the trial of Smith, the missionary, for having instigated the late insurrection of the negroes, had not terminated.

A French brig, with 350 slaves, has been taken by the frigate *Porte*; 100 of the slaves taken out, and the remainder sent into Surinam, where the vessel is to be tried in December.

Deer Hunt.—A party of gentlemen from Albemarle county, Va. about twenty in number, returned a few days ago, from a hunting excursion on the west side of the Blue Ridge. They killed and brought home *grizzly Deer*.

An action brought on by a Miss Connelly, against Mr. Green, for breach of promise of marriage has lately been tried at Huntsville, Alabama. The case was fully made out, with the aggravating circumstance of seduction, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000 dollars. The defendant's property was estimated at 2500 dollars.

Health of Missouri.—It is stated in the St. Louis Enquirer of the 18th ult. that Missouri during the present year has been exempt from epidemic disease, while the neighboring states have been so severely affected; and that at no time, for five years past, has there been such an emigration to Missouri as this autumn. Land had risen in consequence.

The Jamaica Courant of the 17th October, observes that "privateers will swarm on the Cuban coast. We perceive the nursery of pirates now established. Our men of war had need keep a sharp look out."

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The Legislature of Vermont during its late session of four weeks, passed one hundred and twenty acts. It was resolved to be inexpedient to charter any more Banks, and passed a law imposing a tax of six per cent. on steam boat stock, and wharves and storehouses.

The steamboat North Carolina, it is said lately sunk, 40 miles below Wilmington, with a cargo worth about \$24,000.

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall has been elected a Representative to the 18th Congress from Kentucky, vice Gen. Hardin, deceased. He is a brother of Chief Justice Marshall, and was formerly a Senator of the United States from Kentucky. It is said he is now writing a History of that State. He fought a duel with Henry Clay, about 15 years ago, and severely wounded him.

A man by the name of James McBride residing near Dover, Del. committed suicide by cutting his throat, on Monday the 18th inst. He manifested symptoms of derangement some days previous to committing the fatal deed.

C. W. Goldsborough has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice J. K. Paulding, resigned.

A swarm of Bees, lately taken up by Richard Bradley, Esq. of Washington city, yielded in weight of honey and comb, 165 pounds!

The Rahway (N. J.) Advocate mentions, as a great day's work, that Mr. Isaac Thornall hauled, for a barge between sunrise and sunset, a hundred and thirty and a half bushels of corn.

A Greensburg (Alabama) paper announces the novel circumstance of the arrival of 400 Geese, of the domestic kind, which were driven into that place, having been travelled on foot from Rutherford county, Tennessee, a distance of near 300 miles.

We learn from the West, that such is the state of Mr. Clay's health, that there is but little prospect of his being able to attend the commencement of the approaching session of Congress. The probability of his recovery is even spoken of in terms of doubtful import.

We learn from Kentucky, that there is not a single female confined in the Penitentiary of that state.

Capt. Mackay, of the brig Alexander, arrived at Holmes' Hole, from Africa, informs, that during the last year not one vessel engaged in the slave trade, appeared on the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator, while heretofore he has never seen less than 10 or 12 vessels engaged in that dangerous traffic.

The Trenton Federalist informs that on the night of the 22d inst. about a mile and a half from Trenton, a trunk was taken from the mail stage, containing \$2,500 in U. S. Bank notes, and about \$500 in gold, together with a costly necklace, several valuable gold seals, and sundry bills of exchange. The trunk was found empty of its valuable contents—but no discovery of the robber or money had been made, although many persons, with the police officers of the city, were out in quest of the property.

A subscription has been opened at the New York Mutual Insurance Office, for the benefit of the Greeks.

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MY SOUTHERN HOME
in Channah, Ga.
where they have
located in Channah,
and how good we
are a little off
more than four
years, the same
writing, do it with
a Church to help
at your convenience.

Or team, never show your spurs out of your horse's ears.

It's commonly to say as near as possible the person that tells of your past a story, full of sympathy, and so on. It's best, before talking to a company, to know who are the persons distributed. It is a Bahamian who is in front. Mississippi is the best river for the plantation and plantation has existed.

There are roads near the river which extend for long distances, and are extremely bad.

The river is navigable from the mouth to different points, such as Natchez, Tennessee, and Memphis, Mississippi.

SAFETY.
the 11th ult. several citizens of Louisville, there was, justly or perhaps with injury. This was well known, on a pale face, which was the cause of his being in court. — At length, he, Wood, a quantity of goods. Wood added, "I have made arrangements." — 4th of August. — "I have goods. " You are right," observed Wood, "it is my duty to confess your sins, to choose your reward, and, " and the proprietor of the house had, it was him, that friend, who had lost it but I, in the previous to my migration to America, I mean to say, I forgot to make arrangements to be placed to the best part of the goods, the plea of "guilty prisoner, who had been before he was born, who, anxious to a wandering life, or an appropriate life, — " The imprisonment of Wood, dictated from the corrupting the influence he had on me, since I left him, I resided there, I was greatly irritated, and from his presence.

Emm's, Capt. F
from Pernambuco
of Pernambuco
President had be
in his country sea
and in his place

of the ~~troops~~
by an order

on, till the difficulty was unravelled by a friend of his, who took him where he lived, cheating one another, and did not call "pigtail."

LONGERHEAD.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 29, 1823.

We always take a pleasure in noticing the favours of our friends—an acknowledgment which ever proves a source of satisfaction commensurate with the benefit received. Though some may consider these professions of gratitude as bordering too much on *interest*, we shall nevertheless continue to offer them as occasion presents, believing them to be the pure and genuine offerings of the heart. To our friends in Baltimore and Wilmington, we feel in particular that our thanks are due, having lately visited those places; we can better speak of the gratifying reception with which our exertions have been received. Among the perplexities and miseries to which printers are "heirs to," they are occasionally visited with gleams of sunshine, the most acceptable of which is the assurance of giving satisfaction to a numerous and increasing circle of readers.

M. M. Noah, the indefatigable and able editor of the New York *National Advocate*, is about leaving that paper. It is said he has been offered a lucrative situation at the south, as editor of the *Charleston City Gazette*. Whatever may have been the political career of this gentleman, his good-humoured, intelligent and versatile talents, as displayed in the columns of the *Advocate*, must long be remembered and admired by the readers of that paper.

The improvements that have been and are now making in the inland navigation of this country, are of so valuable and extensive a kind, as to excite the surprise and wonder of other nations, while they secure immense blessings to our own, and will claim the admiration and gratitude of posterity. That an individual state should undertake and perform an extent of Canal of between three and four hundred miles, and that, too, in its comparative infancy, is a circumstance, under all considerations, of far greater magnitude than any other age or country could ever boast, and which but a few years since, would have been, and actually was by many, treated as a wild and visionary dream. But dream as it was, it has now come to pass, and the waters of Lake Erie, in the beautiful language of the "BOSTON BARD,"

"Now kiss the Atlantic's waves."

Improvements of this kind are also rapidly advancing in our own state, and will soon become a means of public convenience and a permanent source of increasing prosperity. May this spirit of enterprise meet with the success it so well deserves, and these channels of wealth and union descend to the latest posterity, a monument of the enlightened views and persevering industry of the age in which we live.

An extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed in the city of New-York, during a part of last week, occasioned by the diabolical murder of a Mr. James Murray, from Boston. He was found by one of the watchmen in an alley leading to the wharves, nearly stripped, and with a cord round his body, which was doubtless placed there to assist in conveying him along. It was supposed the corpse was about being carried to the river, when it was dropped through alarm. On Sunday, the body was exposed to public view in the Park, when, it is believed, that no less than twenty thousand persons examined it during the day. A man by the name of John Johnson, who keeps a boarding house No. 65 Front street, and where Murray had lodged, was arrested on strong suspicion, and, together with his wife and daughter, committed to prison. He has since made a voluntary confession of his guilt. It seems that Murray supped with the family; that shortly after he prepared to retire, and wished his trunk, which contained four and five hundred dollars to be taken with him in his bed room. Johnson told him, that his wife being absent—and it has been satisfactorily ascertained that she was not in the city at the time—he would sleep with him. He accordingly went with him with the trunk up to the bed room, but returned, and continued for some hours with two other boarders, playing cards. After they retired, Johnson says he was first impressed with desire to possess the money in the trunk. He went into the bed room, found Murray asleep, took from his vest pocket the key, opened the trunk, and took out two bags of dollars, which he placed in a corner of the house. He now became uneasy, and after a lapse of a little time, he says "the devil" suggested to him to kill Murray to prevent a detection of the robbery. He procured a *hatchet*, and went in to him, and as the deceased lay asleep on his right side, he struck him twice on the left temple which completed the horrid deed. This was on Thursday night—he took the body through a trap door into the cellar, where it remained until the next evening, when he removed it to the place where it was found by the watch. Early on Monday morning last, he sent for the keeper of the prison, and appeared in great agitation. "The sting of a guilty conscience who can bear?" He stated that he had passed a horrible night, and was resolved, rather than die with a knife in his mouth, to confess the whole. On being brought into court, though told not to say any thing that might commit himself, he fell on his knees before the magistrate, and confessed that he alone was the murderer!

The trial of the three persons charged with robbing the mail between this city and Baltimore, a few months since, commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Baltimore, on Monday morning. Emonhauser has been found guilty, and was sentenced on Tuesday evening to ten years imprisonment.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, as Mr. Jones Ross was engaged in painting the eave of a three-story house, situated in German street, he fell—he had struck the pavement, and he instantly expired.

The frequent robberies that have been committed of late should operate as a particular warning. Our city at this time appears to be infested with a numerous and daring gang, who are prowling about like hungry sharks, for prey, and threatened, unless soon exterminated, or checked in their villainous career, to become a serious and alarming evil.

Besides the stores of Mr. Clark, Mr. Lamont, Mr. McGreedy, Mr. Paul Beck, Jan. and Messrs. Morris & Carter, all of which have been broken open and plundered within a few days past, the latter who have offered a reward of \$100 and Mr. Beck of \$50, for the detection of the thieves and recovery of goods, there have been a number of robberies committed of minor importance, several of which have come to our knowledge; in particular, the case of a friend whose house was entered in the early part of the evening and several articles of valuable wearing apparel taken from the passage, through which some of the family were frequently passing, in attendance on an invalid upstairs.

A cause of the alarming increase of this species of depravity, is to be found in the near approach of winter. The fear of suffering begins to startle many, who like butterflies, have sported away the season of industry, and they now think to replenish the stores that have been trifled in folly, by preying on the more virtuous and industrious portion of the community. Miserable beings! they will eat the bread of bitterness and shame—the vengeance of the laws will soon overtake them; it is folly to think of escaping from the vigilance and perseverance of our lynx-eyed police; its officers are now too well organised and acquainted with the modes of detection to permit these things to pass long unremedied.

How much better is it to turn to the poorest means—to any thing for a subsistence, so it is an honest one, than to live by guilt. Honesty is a sweet sauce for the honest fare—it gives a relish to the poor man's crust, which all the luxuries in the world can never yield to the guilty. The man who has this, fears not an accuser in every face he meets, and never shudders when alone, at the tortures of a guilty conscience. He fears no chains—he feels that though poor and ground to the dust, he hath still a free and independent soul, and he knows that God is his friend—A consolation above all price, beyond all value; but which the wretch who steals from his neighbour, and wastes his life in idleness and misery, can never expect to have.

Not long since, a coloured girl of good character and veracity, who resides with the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, N. York, was kidnapped down on her way home, at 10 o'clock, by a white man. While he was endeavouring to stop her mouth, she seized his thumb in her teeth, and held on for a moment, when he was taken off, but made his escape. His object it is supposed was to kidnap her.

Information has been received in New York, that the first act of King Ferdinand, after his liberation, was to sign a treaty ceding the Island of Cuba to France; and that a treaty has been executed by the powers composing the Holy Alliance, for subjecting the States of South America to their former vassalage! Mr. Stone is noticing which observes—there are ten forcible reasons why these rumours should not be true. In the first place Spain cannot spare Cuba, and in the second John Bull will never let the Holy Alliance send their troops to South America, and they can not get there without his consent. This, however, is mere opinion. There is room for believing that something of the kind either has already, or may shortly be expected to take place.

The first annual Exhibition and Cattle Show of the *PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY*, was held at Paoli, Chester County, October 24. The interesting and important Report of the Directors, is too lengthy for our paper, making between 3 and 4 columns of matter. The Directors are glad to be enabled to state, that the result of their late meeting has equalled in every respect, their most sanguine expectations. It was an object with the society that the exhibition should be so conducted as to attract the sanction of female countenances, in this wish they were gratified by the presence of many ladies, who heard the address of the President, and afterwards assisted in the examination of some articles, upon which it was their peculiar province to decide. Many distinguished strangers, from distant states, honoured the meeting by their attendance. The various articles manufactured by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, contributed much to the interest of the exhibition of Household Manufactures. The committee notice with equal pleasure, the Bonnet, manufactured from *shear grass*, in imitation of Leghorn, by the pupils of the Fellenbourg School, in Philadelphia.

The general Board of Guardians met at the Alms House on Monday and unanimously re-elected Mr. Nathan Jones, President of the Board for the ensuing six months.

They also elected Charles Hicks, Hugh Hollingshead, Richard Penru, Thos. D. Grover, Managers of the Alms House.

At a meeting of the *Anglers*, held at the Alms House on Monday, Benjamin W. Richards, was unanimously elected President of the Board for the ensuing six months.

The ingenious Mr. Goodson, is delivering in Baltimore, at the theatre, the same course of Astronomical Lectures, accompanied with his novel and beautiful illustrations, which excited so much admiration in this city a short time since.

An imposter calling himself Sebastian Phillip, having with him forged documents, for the purpose of obtaining charity, was detected a few days since at Bridgeton, N. J. He was about 28 years of age, and had been about ten days from this city, during which time the villain had succeeded in swindling the charitable out of about \$100. He has unfortunately made his escape.

A young man one evening last week, was arrested in one of the principal streets of this city, by a well-dressed man of middle stature to know the hour. When in the act of taking out his watch, he received a severe blow on the breast, and fell completely stunned, when the villain seized his watch and decamped before any alarm could be given. The watch was afterwards offered for sale to a watchmaker by a coloured woman.

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Two or three native Kings have lately been born in Africa, and other persons placed on thrones.

—We are told that Dominic used to amuse himself with killing flies with a hookin, and the Bourbon family passed his idle hours in the streets of the city. Very innocent pastime truly, and royal compared in a disgusting species of amusement, which is daily gaining ground in the sports circles of England.—We observe it stated in a newspaper, that a young gentleman named Wedgwood, under twelve years of age, son to the famous dog-fancier, "Old Sam Wedgwood, has undertaken to kill 30 rats with his teeth in eight minutes, and his papa and friends are ready to back the child of promise against any 24 lb dog in the *Atlantic*, and its safety appears certain.

The Baltimore American states, that the Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, to survey the route of a Canal for uniting the rivers Patowmack and Potowmack, have determined, that it ought to be formed in Linganore Creek, through Monocacy, to the Western Falls of the Potowmack. The extent of the line is about eighty miles, with one hundred feet of locks and a tunnel two or three miles long. The supply of water, at the present level, will be abundant. The result of this investigation will prove efficacious in fulfilling the apprehensions of Baltimore for her interests.—The work shall be finished, the only loss or inconvenience will be to the holders of Turnpike stock which will be reduced in its dividends; but on the other hand, the city and state will be greatly increased by the facilities and extension of trade to be produced by it, and the encouragement it will afford to all sorts of industry.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The equestrian performances at the Circus on Monday and the company will depart in a few days for Boston. The new Theatre, Chestnut street, will open on Tuesday night, with the admired *melodrama* of *Old Bay* and the comedy of *Three and Duce*. The new Theatre at Baltimore, opened last evening, under the management of Mr. Phillips, the Chestnut street Theatre, New York. Mrs. Waring, from the South, is engaged, and our favorite Mr. Wallack, has made arrangements for a short engagement. We hope our boards are to long to be deprived of the services of this accomplished and valuable performer.

A Mr. De Camp, from Drury-lane Theatre, London, made his first appearance in this country, at the New-York Theatre, on Monday evening last, and is said to have attracted a highly respectable house. He is represented as possessing a fine commanding person and a richly toned voice, and his style of acting as being extremely classic and correct. He sustained the parts of "Gossamer" and the "Three Singles," in the comedies of "Laugh when you can," and "Three and Deuce," with great effect.

Mr. Pearman, the English vocalist, took his benefit at the New-York Theatre on Friday night of last week. There were about 1300 dollars in the house.

Received by late arrivals from England.

Mr. Matthews, and Mr. James Wallack, have been performing at the Lyceum Theatre. The latter gentleman is engaged for 3 years at Drury Lane.

Mr. Braham, is said to be out of voice, and has rested from the stage for one year; but many it is believed Mr. B. will resume his profession.

Mr. Sinclair, the celebrated English vocalist, who has been several years in Italy, cultivating his professional talents, was to return to England in December, having an engagement at Covent Garden.

Mr. Bleddon has no engagement at present and is now very retired at Brighton.

Mr. Phillips, is engaged and playing with great success in Dublin.

Mr. Bishop, the great musical composer, has left England, and is said will direct the Imperial Orchestra at Vienna under royal patronage.

The Duke of York is no longer under the command of Mr. Diamond. His successor is highly spoken of.

The manager of the Edinburgh Theatre in London, has been deposed in a mysterious way.

Mr. Pearman, at New York, has an engagement in one of the London Theatres, and is under agreement to return there by the month of June next.

Mr. Barnes, late of the Park Theatre, New York, is engaged at one of the London Theatres, but plays very seldom. Mrs. Barnes is not attached to the stage at present.

Mrs. and Miss Glover, of the Theatre, Covent Garden, are about to embark for the U. States.—The young ladies are said to be very handsome, and possess respectable talents.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Not long ago a law was made for regulating weights and measures within the city and county of Philadelphia—Milers, storekeepers, tanners, and others whose vocations required these data of commercial intercourse, were obliged to submit to inspection and pay the fees. This is all right enough to make people as honest as possible, and to prevent fraudulent dealing. Now when a flatman brings a cargo of wood, and on an emergency receives pay for two or three cords less than he delivers, we cannot complain much about it, because he consents to the sale on such terms as he can get—but when a citizen purchases of the corder a certain quantity, agrees with the corder to haul this quantity, and has it again corded in his yard, just as it ought to be at the wharf, is it fairplay that he should fail short one-fifth, sixth, eighth or tenth, and have no redress? The honest Dutchman who visited the city some years ago marvelled how so many people lived where there was so little land to raise any thing

else, who took him where he lived, cheating one another, and did not call "pigtail."

Besides the stores of Mr. Clark, Mr. Lamont, Mr. McGreedy, Mr. Paul Beck, Jan. and Messrs. Morris & Carter, all of which have been broken open and plundered within a few days past, the latter who have offered a reward of \$100 and Mr. Beck of \$50, for the detection of the thieves and recovery of goods, there have been a number of robberies committed of minor importance, several of which have come to our knowledge; in particular, the case of a friend whose house was entered in the early part of the evening and several articles of valuable wearing apparel taken from the passage, through which some of the family were frequently passing, in attendance on an invalid upstairs.

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A cause of the alarming increase of this species of depravity, is to be found in the near approach of winter. The fear of suffering begins to startle many, who like butterflies, have sported away the season of industry, and they now think to replenish the stores that have been trifled in folly, by preying on the more virtuous and industrious portion of the community. Miserable beings! they will eat the bread of bitterness and shame—the vengeance of the laws will soon overtake them; it is folly to think of escaping from the vigilance and perseverance of our lynx-eyed police; its officers are now too well organised and acquainted with the modes of detection to permit these things to pass long unremedied.

How much better is it to turn to the poorest means—to any thing for a subsistence, so it is an honest one, than to live by guilt. Honesty is a sweet sauce for the honest fare—it gives a relish to the poor man's crust, which all the luxuries in the world can never yield to the guilty. The man who has this, fears not an accuser in every face he meets, and never shudders when alone, at the tortures of a guilty conscience. He fears no chains—he feels that though poor and ground to the dust, he hath still a free and independent soul, and he knows that God is his friend—A consolation above all price, beyond all value; but which the wretch who steals from his neighbour, and wastes his life in idleness and misery, can never expect to have.

Having a suspicion that John Rowlett might attempt to injure the reputation of my Tables of Interest, I have been in time to prevent any ill effects from his misrepresentations, by presenting a number of Certificates, received from Clerks of different Banks in this city; in addition to this, in several places, I have caused to be corrected, agreeably to the rules adopted by the Banks. Having also compared them with Rowlett's tables, I have found them to be correct, and the same time, I have made a comparison of the tables of Reuben Griffith and the other of John Stockdale.

This is to certify, this 25th day of November, 1823, that I assisted Rowlett in his progress, in making the various computations for his Tables of Interest, and having tested them by several plans, I know them to be correct, agreeably to the rules adopted by the Banks. Having also compared them with Rowlett's tables, I have found them to be correct, and the same time, I have made a comparison of the tables of Reuben Griffith and the other of John Stockdale.

I do certify, this 25th day of November, 1823, that since Rowlett's tables have come from the press, I have carefully examined every table in them, in all cases, from 1 to 1000, for 34, 64, 94 and 124 days, as well as every computation from 1 dollar to 10000, for 1, 2, and 3 years, and for 1 to 11 months inclusive; also for 1 to 7 days inclusive, and found each of those computations to be correct agreeably to the rules adopted by the Banks.

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The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 49.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 6, 1822.

WHOLE NO. 128.

THE MORALIST.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood—that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered even an advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought on the *Scenes* “that looked on his childhood,” that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness. Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stilled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

reflection, or affecting tale, calculated to convey with effect, some lesson of charity, piety and virtue, that they may be thereby benefited, and made wiser and better when without these inducements they might have turned their attention to some more trifling employment, and thereby have lost the good which an expectation of mere “fun” may have led them to; for many would pass by a paper, unless it was thought to contain something pleasing, and those too who never think of reading any thing, or of looking for amusement beyond the giddy round of pleasure.

Nora.—We are not desirous of boasting, or of being considered capable of making ungenerous reflections on the misfortunes of others, nor shall we it is presumed be accused of either, if we observe, in confirmation of the remark of our correspondent, that while several contemporary papers have failed through want of encouragement, we have continued to receive a regular increase of patronage, and at this moment our paper has nearly five times the number of subscribers it had at its commencement in 1821.

[*Adv. of Eve. Post.*]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

“Jack’s as good a man as Mr. Longhorne.”

Old Jeremy Longhorne was a wealthy gentleman who resided on the heights of the Neshaminy, in the county of Bucks.—He possessed a large farm, and kept a number of negroes. He was frequently a representative for the county in the old provincial assembly, and was much employed in services of a public and political nature. He died a great many years ago, and his virtues were enumerated by the Bucks county Bard, *Satterthwaite*, in a poetical eulogium which was published in print about 1740. It is said that once when the old gentleman returned from an excursion on business, pretty late in the evening, he called to his black man Jack, and ordered him to put up his horse: perceiving the fellow was in a sulky humour, and muttered to himself as he went, Longhorne had the curiosity to follow him, unperceived, that he might learn the purport of his soliloquy, with which, it seems, he was a little diverted. “Massa ride about de country—come home at night—all dark—call Jack—Jack come put away my horse—Jack tired and sleepy—poor Jack put away Massa’s horse, all in de cold—Jack no like it—for tinks, Jack’s as good a man as Mr. Longhorne.”

Within the burial ground of the Swedes Church, repose the remains of the celebrated American Ornithologist, **ALEXANDER WILSON**; not as he requested when dying, overshadowed by willows, and birds singing o’er his grave; but without a single leaf to shade, or a single bough on which his favorite songster might warble o’er him.

December 7, 1822.

TALES OF THE DEEP.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE STORM—CONCLUDED.

I should, according to promise, have told you before, what were the immediate causes of Maria’s grief. But the little incidents that force themselves upon my attention are so numerous, and to me so interesting, and awaken such recollections, that I cannot but indulge them, though it be at the expense of even appearing tedious. But you can be expected to feel that deep interest which I feel, and which I love to indulge, although it creates in my mind many melancholy sensations. You never listened to the clear, musical tones of her sweet voice, or beheld the gentle and eloquent expression of her fine countenance. She often sang, and with much tenderness and feeling. Remember well the last time we heard her as usual we were seated on the deck, when the sun had just descended to its golden rest beyond the waters, and had left rich and magnificent piles of immense clouds above the spot where it had set, and which were gilded around their variegated edges with romantic brightness, and the smooth sea as far as the eye could trace it, was covered with equal brilliancy, it became softened by degrees, and finally the clouds, the waters, and the heavens all became suffused in one deep mellow blush. It was then that we heard for the last time the melody of her sweet song—the evening was mild and calm, our white sails hung from the yards still and motionless, as if waiting to hear her accustomed voice, as if listening to catch the soft strain, or necessarily moving in undulating folds, gently fanning, as if to wait it away—whether to her home? to the skies. She sang, as we all hung in admiration on the melody, these beautiful lines, beginning

“As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean,

Sweet flowers are springing no mortals can see,

So deep in my heart the still prayer of devotion,

Unheard by the world rises silent to thee,

My God!—pure, warm, fond, silent to thee,

Unheard by the world rises silent to thee,” &c.

The third day after we left land a circumstance occurred which threw a gloom over every thing, and was feared, and with too much truth, to be the forerunner of affliction. One of the seamen was taken sick, and it immediately became evident, that the scourge of tropical climates, the yellow fever, had commenced its ravages on board, and threatened all with destruction. What was to be done? was the fearful enquiry of all. Confined within such narrow bounds night was impossible.

The next day, a second and a third were seized with the fatal symptoms, and the first was beginning delirious and at night expired, it now required all the attention of the well to assist the sick—every precaution was taken, every exertion

was made that ingenuity could suggest: yet all seemed to be unavailing, and we waited in awful suspense the termination of our fate. Yet amid the terrors of our situation the dead were not forgotten; nor did we neglect to pay the last dues with becoming decency. That evening on which it expired, the first corpse was committed to the deep—it had been wrapped up and properly secured in a sheet, with a few pieces of lead sufficient to make it sink—it was then laid upon one of the hatches, which had been taken off for the purpose, and we all gathered around it, while our captain read with a voice expressive of that pain, feeling and regret which the scene inspired, the funeral service for the dead; at the conclusion of which, the body was gently slid off and fell with a mournful plash into its liquid grave, which closed over, but did it not, and we held it in sinking to an almost inconceivable distance down, down, as if it would never disappear, for the water was so clear and transparent, it seemed but to hide our fellow mortal in its watery bosom—when finally lost it, but thought ceased not to follow its last resting place, to accompany it down in the distant inmeasureable depth.

“Where months, years and ages shall circle away, And still the vast waters above it shall roll.”

The pestilence raged in its fury and sweep, O! need I tell you, it swept away among the rest, our two passengers. Maria survived, though she called “upon death” and when clinging frantic to her mother’s corpse, “Oh awake, awake,” she cried, “I have no one to comfort me but thee; O my mother, do not let thee go—Henry! no, oh my brother, thou art gone, and now my mother, my mother!”

—But why should I pain you with a recital of her agonized soliloquies, I cannot recruit them with our anguish—suffice it, she was torn from her embrace with despair marked upon her countenance. She at first could scarcely be constrained from throwing herself into the sea, to look as she said for her mother. She afterwards became more calm, but reason had fled, and she wandered about the vessel unconscious of every thing around her, till the fatal night of the storm, which ended her sufferings.

“On beds of green sea flowers thy frame shall be laid,

Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow,

Or thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,

And every part suit to thy mansion below.”

FROM DWIGHT’S TRAVELS.

CHARITY REWARDED.

Not many years after the County of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a strange Indian came one day into an inn in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening—and reported the hostess to furnish him with some drink and a supper. At the same time, he observed, that he could pay for neither, as he had no success in hunting—but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune. The hostess refused him both the drink and supper—called him a lazy, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow—and told him that she did not work so hard herself to throw away her earnings upon such creatures as he was. A man who sat by, and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, showed by his countenance, that he was suffering severely from hunger and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. he did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he returned to his benefactor, thanked him, and assured him that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able would faithfully recompense it. For the present, he observed, he could only reward him with a story, which if the hostess would give him leave he wished to tell. The hostess whose compunction had been stung by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian, addressing himself to his benefactor, said “I suppose you read the *Bible*.” The man assented. “Well,” said the Indian, “the *Bible* says God made the world—and then he took him, and looked on him, and said, ‘It’s very good.’ Then he made dry land and water, and sun and moon, and grass and trees, and took him and looked on him, and said, ‘It’s all very good.’ Then he made beast and birds, and fishes, and took him and looked on him, and said, ‘It’s all very good.’ Then he made man, and took him and looked on him, and said, ‘It’s all very good.’ Then he made woman, and took her and looked on her, but he did dare say one such word.” The Indian having told his story withdrew.

—Some years after, the man who had befriended him had occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield and Albany, then a frontier settlement, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout and carried to Canada.—When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the southern borders of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation, an old Indian woman demanded, that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt him in the place of a son whom she had lost in the war. He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the succeeding winter in her family, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer, while he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him and asked to meet him at a place which he pointed out, upon a given day. The prisoner, agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval these apprehensions increased to such a degree, as to disuade him effectually from fulfilling his engagement. Soon after the Indian found him at work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied, if he would meet at the same place on a future day, which he named.—The man promised to meet him and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them, and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each and follow him. The direction of their march was to the South.—The man followed, without the least knowledge of what he was going to do, or whether he was going—but concluded that if the Indian intended him harm, he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe where he now was as he could be in any other place.—Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided, although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of his expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way—and at night kindled a fire, by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days they came one morning to the top of an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country, in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide, then after reminding him, that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famished Indian, at an inn in that town, subjoined, “I am that Indian—now I pay you—go home.” Having said this, he bade him adieu, and the man joyfully returned to his own house.

The following anecdote is extracted from the 2d edition of “a description of Brunswick, Maine,” lately published. It is a good story.

Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Me. was Daniel Malcolm, a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him the name of *Sangurumby*, i.e. very strong man.—Early in the spring, he ventured alone into the forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of the return of the Indians so early in the season.—While engaged at his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians, who crept up and secured his musket, standing by his side. “Sangurumby,” said the chief, “now me got you; long me wait you; you long time speak Indian, long time worry him; me have got you now; look up stream to Canada.” “Well,” said Malcolm, with true sagacity, “you ave me, but just help me open this log before I go!” They all five in number, agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out his small wedges and told the Indians to put in their fingers to the partially split wood, and help pull it open, they did; he then suddenly struck out his blunt wedge, and the elastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers, and he secured them all.

A Jolly Sailor.—A jolly Sailor, indeed!—if he is jolly, it is when he is on shore, and because he is not at sea. And so we see him on sign-sights, but if we judge him by appearance, on his *advantage*, his spirits are generally below the common standard, and nothing seems to rouse him but “Are ye about? Are ye a lee?” “fore sheet,” “fore yard,” “high main top sail,” &c. &c. a carpenter a jumblin’ beggar, his tables with a song, his “from the cheerful ways of men cut off,” the sailor’s occupation has more of the stillness of death, his carelessness is vacuity, but unlike Gomorrah, he does not go whistling in want of thought. Indeed, his voice is seldom heard but in “Aye! Aye!” or “Heavy go’ lees,” as heavy as the anchor he weighs. And what cause has he for jolly?—he is either in the torturing deck, or sunk in a noisome scuttle, rats, lice, rats into a seedy with salt meat, and drink dirty water, rests only from great fatigue, or from the listlessness of doing nothing; does in the day, and watches in the night; and at the time when all the world runs to shelter, he is the most exposed. He has less self direction than man of any of the other civil classes of society, his boudage differing in nothing from the soldiers, but in the privilege of changing his *accuse*—one he must always have.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO

Still love thy dear Mother; for, oh, ‘tis a bliss To behold an affection so righteous as this;

I know thou dost love her for all that is just,

And thou will love on still—aye, love on to the last.

Yes, I know that to thee, it is pleasure indeed,

To soothe the lone heart that in secret will bleed—

Yes, yet, over the long and the desolate, thou

Delighted to look with a grief nothing know.

I know it—for I have been blest with thy smile,

When the anguish of sorrow was raging the while,

When lonely and wretched, one friendless, I grieve’d,

My kindred, my soul from its torture relieved.

And thy Mother—oh, still love thy Mother as now,

For thy beautiful form, and thy pretty bow.

Oh, how beautiful fair, and more heavenly too,

Than all the gay shadows that fashion e’er knew,

In the spirit that watches through sickness and grief,

And brings to a parent’s fond bosom relief.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Deep in a sweet aspenwood vale,

Remote from worldly care,

Lived honest Allen and Lenett—

They were a virtuous pair.

Their humble cot in rustic pride,

Play’d but scanty store;

Yet were their honest hearts content,

They did not covet more.

No worldling, no folly there,

Did once their simple hearts offend,

Or bring them to any shame.

And when they did, they were sorry,

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1823.

This day at 2 o'clock the members assembled in the Capitol at Harrisburg. The returns of the different counties were read by the Clerk of the last house, Mr. Shunk, from which it appeared that the following members were elected; of whom 95 assented to their names. [Those marked with a dagger † absent.]

Venango and Crawford—Samuel Hays †.

Erie and Warren—Thomas H. Sill.

Mercer—John Lorch.

Beaver—Samuel Lawrence.

Alleghany and Butler—James S. Steen-
sas, James Patterson †, John Brown, Mo-
ses Sullivan.

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, Joseph

Ritter, James Keys, Jonathan Knight.

Greene—Samuel Black.

Franklin—James Todd, Henry W. Bee-
son, David Cummings.

Perry—Jacob Huggins.

Adams—J. Cassatt, L. Wierman.

Philadelphia county—Jacob Holgate, Ja-
cob Shaefer, G. N. Baker, J. A. McElroy,
J. B. Norbury, J. B. Sutherland, Robert
O'Neill.

Philadelphia City—Wm. Lehman, J.
Keating, Jr., John M. Reed, Henry J. Wil-
liams, Charles Graff, Henry Wilcock.

Bedford—A. Mann, A. Thompson.

Huntingdon—H. Shuppen, F. Cassidy.

Dauphin—Wm. Cochran, V. Hummel.

Montgomery—J. B. Sturgis, Michael
Cope, Robert E. Hobart, Jonathan Roberts.

Westmoreland—John Markle, John M.

Wise, James Clark.

Franklin—F. Smith, W. MacLay, Robert

Smith.

Lancaster—John Reynolds, Samuel Gross,
J. Kirk, John Fury, Jacob Bachman, John

Hiss.

Berks—W. Anderson, Henry Boyer,

James Everhart, Daniel Hollenkamp, Wm.

Adams †.

Indiana and Jefferson—John Taylor †

James Rankin.

Lebanon—George Selzer †, Gottlieb Orth,

D. Savage—Abner Lewis.

Northampton, Pike and Wayne—William

G. Scott, C. J. Utter and N. Elstred.

Mifflin—Thomas Sunson, Robert Alexan-
der.

Centre and Clearfield—John Mitchell,

Martin Hoover.

Bucks—Solomon M. Nair, William Purdy,

John B. Calvin, J. John Moore.

Chester—Elijah Lewis, Joshua Hunt,

David Potts, Jr., John Chandler.

York—William Diven, Samuel Jordan,

John Gardner, Christian Hetrick.

Cumberland—Abraham S. M. Kinney,

Martin Reninger.

Lehigh—George S. Eisenhart, Samuel

Myers.

Northumberland—Thomas Painter.

Union—James Dale, Simon Snyder.

Columbus—William McIlvane, Alexander

Colly.

Luzerne & Susquehanna—Concord, Cart-
right, J. B. Moore, Jr., Jacob Drundjeller.

Bradford—Lemuel Streator.

Somerset and Cambria—Alexander Ogle,

Peter Livergood.

Lyonning, Potter, M. Kean and Tioga—

Andrew Ferguson, Jr., John Ryan.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Ogle,
proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, for
which station,

Joseph Lawrence had 48 votes,

William Lehman 19.

Robert Smith 16.

Jacob Holgate 7.

John Reynolds 2.

Jacob Cassatt 1.

Joseph Lawrence of Washington county
was, therefore, elected Speaker; and with
the members present, took and subscribed
the requisite qualifications.

On motion of Mr. Wise, it was

Resolved—That each member, the clerk
etc. be furnished, during the session, with
two daily newspapers, or as many weekly
papers as shall be equal to two daily papers

On motion of Mr. Norbury

Resolved—That a committee be appointed
to wait upon the Senate and inform them
that the House is organized and ready to
proceed to business. Moses Norbury and
Hutter were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. R. Smith 10 o'clock A.
M. was appointed the hour of meeting.

THURSDAY, December 4.

At 12 o'clock Governor Heister sent
in the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania.

In addressing you, fellow citizens, on
the present occasion, I derive peculiar
satisfaction from the opportunity it affords
of congratulating you on the numerous
blessings, with which we continue to be
so highly favored, by a beneficent Prov-
idence. As citizens of the United States
we can with pleasure, and feelings of na-
tional pride, contemplate the growing
prosperity of the country under the ad-
ministration of the general government.
Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoy-
ing peace, and cultivating a friendly in-
tercourse with the governments of other
nations, we view with satisfaction the
deal with which it is also engaged in the
prosecution of measures, wisely adopted
to cement the union of the various mem-
bers composing the confederacy, to pro-
mote the harmony of the people in the
different states, and to afford security ag-
ainst the apprehension of any future dan-
gers from foreign aggressions. Neither
as citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any
just cause to be discontented with our sit-
uation; on the contrary, the returning
health of our citizens in those districts
heavily affected with disease; the satis-
faction of the people in the enjoyment of
their rights, and their peaceable acquies-
cence in the administration of laws ema-
nating from their own will; the success
attending their enterprise in prosecuting
various branches of useful industry; and
the abundant productions of the soil which
for the last season, have exceeded the
experience of any former period, are cir-
cumstances evidently calculated to dis-
tinguish the goodness of that Being from
whose favor they flow, and to call on us
an expression of the profound grati-
tude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Le-
gislature the duties specially entrusted
to the executive, have received due and

punctual attention. The loans negotiated
with the Bank of Pennsylvania in the
year 1818, have been renewed as they ne-
verly became due, agreeably to the provi-
sions of the act of March last; and un-
der the power vested in the Governor by
that act, two loans have been obtained
from the bank of Philadelphia each for
fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively
on the 2d of June and 10th of October, at
an interest of five per cent per annum,
and reimbursable in one year, these being
the terms prescribed in the law, and in
accordance with the provisions of the
character of that institution.

The commissioners appointed by law
for fixing a seat of the seat of justice in
Perry county, were notified of a time
and place of meeting, and a report signed
by a majority of them, is filed in the
office of the Secretary of the Com-
monwealth; copies of which will be delivered
with this communication.—I have also
directed you to be furnished with copies
of such papers from the executive author-
ity of other states, as appear to require
any agency on the part of the legislator.
The present state of the militia, the ar-
tillery and the public arms, will be submitted
in the annual report of the adjutant
general, and the progress made in the
construction of the Union canal, in the
erection of the penitentiaries at Philadel-
phia and Pittsburgh, and the improvement
in the navigation of the rivers, will be
exhibited in the reports, which the laws
require to be made by the managers and
commissioners of these several establish-
ments.

The acts of those who have preceded
us in the business of legislation, have left
little remaining to complete our system
of laws on general principles; but the
constant and rapid increase of population,
the continual mutation to which all hu-
man affairs are subject; and the daily ac-
quisition of knowledge gained by experi-
ence, render it necessary occasionally to
review in detail, many of the acts that
have been passed on general subjects,
and conform their provisions to such alter-
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may have rendered necessary. Of the
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In the early 1970s, the first mobile robot was built, a small vehicle, equipped with a television camera, a power source, and a computer system.

...is a very malignant species of Thomson's Island. The number of cases is increasing.

and the commanding officer and the commanding medical officer were present. Uncertain as to the cause and duration of the disease, that none of the medical officers had been successful in arriving at a diagnosis, and that the disease was considered incapable of diagnosis by the medical officers, it was thought expedient to call in a surgeon, and the medical officer of rank and experience, who, with several skillful surgeons, investigated the origin of the fever and the probability of its recurrence. There is future security in having every manœuvre to those who were unwell, and, if practicable, to avoid the appearance of abandoning so important a station.—Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that duty, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before he arrived, Commodore Porter, with the greatest part of the squadron, had removed from the island, and returned to the United States in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much valuable information has however been obtained, and the health of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

new expedition, co-operating with
the United States administration of the govern-
ment of Cuba, and with the co-
operative operations of a British naval
expedition, have almost entirely de-
stroyed the forces from that in-
terior. The rebellion has not been

There is established a law, or statute, throughout the hundred miles of post roads on which the mail is now transported, exclusive of coast roads, cities, and suburbs, there have been made for its transmission on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many post roads. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, to the first of July, and thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, was one million one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars, exclusive of postage on express letters or the like. This amount of postage on express letters is estimated at one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the amount of postage on express letters is estimated at one thousand dollars. The amount of postage on express letters is estimated at one thousand dollars, and the amount of postage on express letters is estimated at one thousand dollars.

the parts of this post and only the parts
of the post which are necessary
to the performance of the post
are to be included in the post
description. The post description
should be so worded as to
enable the Government to recruit
men without difficulty, to
provide opportunities for
advancement and to attract
men of new and different
backgrounds.

Having made these observations, the Committee resolved to postpone the consideration of the proposed changes in the Constitution until the next session of the Legislature, when they would be better prepared to consider them. Under this resolution, the Committee recommended a review of the proposed changes, with a view to the possible of effecting such changes as would be in accordance with the principles which we had proposed to the Legislature, or which we now find ourselves compelled to support with the defense and independence of the country.

names additional evidence of the character of the present conduct of responsibility in relation to the public expenditure. Of the amount down from the treasury since the 4th of March, 1817, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the 30th of Sept., 1817, is more than one-half a billion of dollars, or three times the amount of September preceding, and, during the same period, a reduction of nearly one-half a billion has been made in the amount of the undischarged accounts for monies advanced previous to the 4th of March, 1817. It will be observed that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by reduction, the difficulty of settling the books is increased, from the consequence that, in many instances, it can be ascertained only by a tedious process. For my present details on this subject, I refer to a report made by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

